UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>23 August 2007</u>.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>8-14,28,31,32,35-37 and 39-51</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>8-14, 28, 31, 32, 35-37, and 39-51</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This Office Action is in response to the Amendment filed 8/23/07. Due to the

amendment, the previous rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112 have been withdrawn. Claims

1-7, 15-27, 29, 30, 33, 34, and 38 have been cancelled. New claims 40-51 have been

added. Claims 8-14, 28, 31, 32, 35-37, and 39-51 are currently pending in the

application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 8-14, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, and 39-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Bertrand et al. (U.S. Pat. 6687252 B1) in view of Takeda et

al. (U.S. Publication US 2001/0048686 A1) and in further view of Applicant's admitted

prior (as found in the Applicant's specification).

With respect to claims 8, 32, 40, and 49, Bertrand et al. discloses a method in

a computer server **(See column 4 line 31 to column 5 line 3 and Figure 1 of

Bertrand et al. for reference to a method for dynamically allocating IP addresses

to mobile terminals in a GPRS network including an SGSN, which is a server).**

Bertrand et al. also discloses receiving an Activate PDP Context Request message at a

SGSN from a mobile station **(See column 5 lines 4-15 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al.**

for reference to a mobile terminal (MT), which is a mobile station, sending an

Activate PDP Context Request message to a SGSN). Bertrand et al. further

discloses sending an Activate PDP Context Accept message to the mobile station

containing information assigning an address to the mobile station **(See column 5 lines**

52-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN providing the assigned IP

address to the mobile terminal using an Activate PDP Context Accept message).

Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and

the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information

that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public

network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address

or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN

field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claims 28, 47, and 48, Bertrand et al. discloses a method in a

computer server **(See column 4 line 31 to column 5 line 3 and Figure 1 of Bertrand**

et al. for reference to a method for dynamically allocating IP addresses to mobile

terminals in a GPRS network including an SGSN, which is a server). Bertrand et

al. also discloses receiving a Create PDP Context Request message from a SGSN at a

GGSN **(See column 5 lines 4-15 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the**

SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message to a GGSN). Bertrand et

al. further discloses assigning one of a private network address and a public network

address to the mobile station and sending a Create PDP Context Response message

form the GGSN to the SGSN containing the information assigning the address **(See the**

abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the GGSN

assigning one of a public IP address or a private IP address to the mobile

terminal in response to the Create PDP Context Request message and for

reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to

the SGSN containing information assigning the address). Bertrand et al. does not

disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and the Create PDP Context

Request message have an APN field containing information that explicitly indicates

requesting one of a private network address and a public network address. Bertrand et

al. also does not disclose that the public network address or private network address is

assigned based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP

Context Request message.

   With respect to claim 31, Bertrand et al. discloses a method **(See column 4**

lines 31-37 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to a method for

dynamically allocating IP addresses to mobile terminals in a GPRS network).

Bertrand et al. also discloses receiving a Create PDP Context Request message from a

SGSN at a BG **(See column 5 lines 5-67 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for**

reference to the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message to a

GGSN that forwards the message to a Radius server (RS), which is a BG, in

response to the SGSN receiving the Activate PDP Context Request). Bertrand et

al. further discloses assigning one of a private network address and a public network

address to the mobile station and sending a Create PDP Context Response message

form the BG to the SGSN containing the information assigning the address **(See the**

abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the RS

assigning one of a public IP address or a private IP address to the mobile

terminal in response to the Create PDP Context Request message and for

reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the RS

through the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address).

Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and

the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information

that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public

network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address

or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN

field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claim 39, Bertrand et al. discloses a method **(See column 4**

lines 31-37 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to a method for

dynamically allocating IP addresses to mobile terminals in a GPRS network).

Bertrand et al. also discloses receiving an Activate PDP Context Request message at a

SGSN from a mobile station **(See column 5 lines 4-15 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al.**

for reference to a mobile terminal (MT), which is a mobile station, sending an

Activate PDP Context Request message to a SGSN). Bertrand et al. further

discloses sending an Activate PDP Context Accept message to the mobile station

containing information assigning an address to the mobile station **(See column 5 lines**

52-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN providing the assigned IP

address to the mobile terminal using an Activate PDP Context Accept message).

Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and

the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information

that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public

network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address

or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN

field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claims 9 and 41, Bertrand et al. discloses sending a Create

PDP Context Request message form the SGSN to a GGSN **(See column 5 lines 4-15**

and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN sending a Create PDP

Context Request message to a GGSN in response to the SGSN receiving the

Activate PDP Context Request). Bertrand et al. also discloses receiving a Create

PDP Context Response message from the GGSN containing information assigning an

address **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference**

to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the GGSN to the SGSN

containing information assigning the address). Bertrand et al. does not disclose that

the Activate PDP Context Request message and the Create PDP Context Request

message have an APN field containing information that explicitly indicates requesting

one of a private network address and a public network address. Bertrand et al. also

does not disclose that the public network address or private network address is

assigned based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP

Context Request message.

    With respect to claim 10, Bertrand et al. further discloses the SGSN sending a

Create PDP Context Request message to a Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN) in

response to the Activate PDP Context Request **(See column 5 lines 4-15 and Figure 1**

of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context

Request message to a GGSN in response to the SGSN receiving the Activate PDP

Context Request). Bertrand et al. also discloses the GGSN assigning one of a private

network address and a public network address to the mobile station in response to the

Create PDP Context Request message and sending a Create PDP Context Response

message from the GGSN to the SGSN containing the information assigning the address

to the mobile station **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al.**

for reference to the GGSN assigning one of a public IP address or a private IP

address to the mobile terminal in response to the Create PDP Context Request

message and for reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message

from the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address).

Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and

the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information

that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public

network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address

or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN

field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claims 11 and 42, Bertrand et al. discloses the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message to a Border Gateway (BG) in response to the Activate PDP Context Request **(See column 5 lines 5-67 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request messages to a GGSN that forwards the message to a Radius server (RS), which is a BG, in response to the SGSN receiving the Activate PDP Context Request)**. Bertrand et al. also discloses sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the BG to the SGSN containing the information assigning the address to the mobile station **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the RS through the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address)**. Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claim 12, Bertrand et al. discloses the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message to a Border Gateway (BG) in response to the Activate PDP Context Request **(See column 5 lines 5-67 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request messages to a GGSN that forwards the message to a Radius server (RS), which is a BG, in**

response to the SGSN receiving the Activate PDP Context Request). Bertrand et al. also discloses the BG assigning one of a private network address and a public network address to the mobile station in response to the Create PDP Context Request message and sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the BG to the SGSN containing the information assigning the address to the mobile station **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the RS assigning one of a public IP address or a private IP address to the mobile terminal in response to the Create PDP Context Request message and for reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the RS through the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address).** Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claim 14, Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Accept message contains address assignment information based on the information contained in the APN field of the Activate PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claim 46, Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the information comprises one or more parameters that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public network address to be assigned to the mobile station.

With respect to claim 51, Bertrand et al. discloses a system comprising an SGSN configured to send a Create PDP Context Request to a GGSN of a network **(See column 5 lines 4-15 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to an SGSN sending a Create PDP Context Request message to a GGSN in response to the SGSN receiving the Activate PDP Context Request)**. Bertrand et al. also discloses a GGSN configured to send the Create PDP Context Request message to a BG **See column 5 lines 5-67 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the GGSN forwarding the Create PDP Context Request message to a Radius server (RS), which is a BG)**. Bertrand et al. further discloses sending a Create PDP Context Response message containing the information assigning the address to the mobile station from the BG to the GGSN and from the GGSN to the SGSN **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et al. for reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the RS through the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address)**. Bertrand et al. does not disclose that the Activate PDP Context Request message and the Create PDP Context Request message have an APN field containing information that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network address and a public network address. Bertrand et al. also does not disclose that the public network address or private network address is assigned based on the information contained in the APN field of the Create PDP Context Request message.

With respect to claims 8-12, 14, 28, 31, 32, 39-42, 46-49, and 51, Takeda et al., in the field of communications, discloses an Activate PDP Context Request

message and a Create PDP Context Request message that have an APN field

containing information that explicitly indicates requesting one of a private network

address and a public network address to be assigned to a mobile station **(See pages 2-**

3 paragraphs 26-27, page 5 paragraphs 71-72, pages 5-6 and 89-97, and Figure 5

of Takeda et al. for reference to an Activate PDP Context Request message and a

Create PDP Context Request message that have an APN field containing

information identifying a destination network gateway node, which is information

explicitly indicating requesting one of a private network address and a public

network address since the destination network gateway is inherently either

located within the private network of the mobile or a public network meaning the

request is explicitly for the type of address needed to reach the destination node).

Using an Activate PDP Context Request message and a Create PDP Context Request

message that have an APN field containing information relating to a request for an

address has the advantage of allowing address assignment to be based on the

destination network that a mobile station is requesting to communicate with.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the work of Takeda et al., to combine using an Activate

PDP Context Request message and a Create PDP Context Request message that have

an APN field containing information relating to a request for an address, as suggested

by Takeda et al., with the system and method of Bertrand et al., with the motivation

being to allow address assignment to be based on the destination network that a mobile

station is requesting to communicate with.

With respect to claims 8-12, 14, 28, 31, 32, 39-42, 46-49, and 51, Although

Takeda et al. discloses using an APN field identifying the destination network that a

mobile station wishes to communicate, the combination of Bertrand et al., and Takeda

et al. does not disclose using destination network information to assigned one of a

private network address and a public network address to the mobile station. Applicant's

admitted prior art discloses using destination network information to assign one of a

private network address and a public network address to a mobile station as implicitly

indicated by the destination network information **(See page 4 paragraph 8 of the**

Applicant's specification for reference to using information about which domain,

or network, a host, or mobile station, is to be in communication with in order to

determine whether to assign a private IP address or a public IP address). Using

destination network information to assign one of a private network address and a public

network address to a mobile station has the advantage of allowing a limited pool of

public IP addresses to be assigned to mobile stations only when absolutely needed.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention, when presented with the Applicant's admitted prior art, to combine using

destination network information to assign one of a private network address and a public

network address to a mobile station, as suggested by the Applicant's admitted prior art,

with the system and method of Bertrand et al. and Takeda et al., with the motivation

being to allow a limited pool of public IP addresses to be assigned to mobile stations

only when absolutely needed.

With respect to claim 13, Bertrand et al. discloses sending the Create PDP

Context Request message form the SGSN to a GGSN and from the GGSN to the BG

(See column 5 lines 5-67 and Figure 1 of Bertrand et al. for reference to the SGSN

sending a Create PDP Context Request messages to a GGSN that forwards the

message to a Radius server (RS), which is a BG, in response to the SGSN

receiving the Activate PDP Context Request). Bertrand et al. also discloses

receiving the Create PDP Context Response message at the GGSN from the BG and at

the SGSN from the GGSN **(See the abstract and column 5 lines 16-67 of Bertrand et**

al. for reference to sending a Create PDP Context Response message from the RS

through the GGSN to the SGSN containing information assigning the address).

With respect to claims 35, 43, and 50, Bertrand et al. discloses that address is

one of an IPv4 or IPv6 network address **(See column 3 lines 2-11 of Bertrand et al.**

for reference to assigned addresses being IP addresses, which at the time of the

invention, are in the form of IPv4 or IPv6 network addresses).

With respect to claims 36 and 44, Bertrand et al. discloses that the network is a

GPRS communications network **(See column 1 liens 7-11 for reference to the**

system being a GPRS communications system).

4.   Claims 37 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Bertrand et al., in view of Takeda et al., and Applicant's admitted prior art as

applied to claims 1-6, 8-18, 20-26, 28-29, 31-36, and 39 above, and further in view of

Boudreaux (U.S. Pat. 6466556 B1).

With respect to claims 37 and 45, the combination of Bertrand et al., Takeda et al., and Applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose using a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System.

With respect to claims 37 and 45, Boudreaux, in the field of communications discloses using a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System **(See column 1 lines 48-61 of Boudreaux for reference to using a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System)**. Using a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System has the advantage of using a widely accepted and used communication system architecture.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Boudreaux, to combine using a Universal Mobile Telecommunications System, as suggested by Boudreaux, with the system and method of Bertrand et al., Takeda et al., and Applicant's admitted prior art, with the motivation being to use a widely accepted and used communication system architecture.

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/23/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument that Takeda et al. does not disclose returning an IP address to the mobile node that is an IP address assigned to the mobile

node, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. Takeda et al. discloses a method (See

pages 5-6 paragraphs 90-97 and Figure 5 of Takeda et al.) including a mobile terminal

sending an Activate PDP Context Request including an APN (step 109) to a subscriber

node that sends a Create PDP Context Request the APN (step 110) to a gateway that

makes a decision about whether an IP address needs to be allocated (See paragraph

94) and requests an IP address be allocated to the mobile node when needed (step

116) and sends an IP address allocated to the mobile terminal (steps 120 and 121).

Thus Takeda et al. does disclose requesting and allocating an IP address using

information in an APN field of an Activate PDP Context Request message.

In response to Applicant's argument that to combination of Bertrand, Takeda and

Applicant's admitted prior art fails to disclose the current claim limitation of "an APN filed

containing information that explicitly indicates requesting one of a public network

address and a private network address", the Examiner respectfully disagrees. First, as

discussed in the Response to Arguments section of the previous Office Action, it is

pointed out that the current phrasing of this claim limitation has a broader meaning than

is identified by the Applicant's argument. Since the limitation is written in the alternative,

it is only required that the APN field information indicates either a public address or a

private network address. Also, since addresses may only be either a public address or

a private address, any teaching of explicitly requesting an address is sufficient to cover

the current claim limitation. It is recommended that the claims be amended such the

above quoted limitation is more in line with the Applicant's arguments. However, even if

the claims were amended so that the above quoted limitation had the same meaning as

argued by the Applicant, it is still believed that the combination of Bertrand, Takeda and Applicant's admitted prior teaches this limitation. Takeda teaches using an APN parameter in a Create PDP Context Request and assigning and IP address based on the APN parameter (See pages 2-3 paragraphs 26-28 of Takeda). The Applicant's admitted prior art discloses using information about which domain, or network, a host, or mobile station, is to be in communication with in order to determine whether to assign a private IP address or a public IP address (See page 4 paragraph 8 of the Applicant's specification). The combination of Takeda's teaching with the teaching of the Applicant's admitted prior art yields a method of using an APN parameter in a Create PDP Context Request and assigning a private address or a public address based on the APN destination information in the request. The description of how the Applicant's invention uses an APN field to explicitly indicate whether a public address or private address assignment is desired can be found in paragraph 35 of the Applicant's specification. The Applicant's specification states that explicitly indicating whether a public address or private address assignment is desired is accomplished by setting particular bits of the APN field. The combination of Bertrand, Takeda and Applicant's admitted prior art discloses that the APN parameter contains bits indicating the identity of a destination APN (See Takeda) and since the location of the destination is used to determining whether to assign a public address or a private address (See Applicant's admitted prior art) the combination of teachings does meet the Applicant's definition of an "explicit indication" from paragraph 35 of the Applicant's specification. More specifically, the identity of the destination APN in the Create PDP Context Request

message of Takeda corresponds to setting particular bits of the APN field to explicitly

indicate whether a public or a private network address assignment is desired.

Applicant's argument that paragraph 8 of the Applicant's specification describes the use

of a Network Address Translator, NAT, that operates differently from the claimed

invention is moot since it is clear that paragraph 8 of the Applicant's specification is

concerned with using Realm Specific IP, RSIP, which eliminates the need for a NAT as

disclosed in paragraph 12 of the Applicant's specification.

Conclusion

6.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in

this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37

CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason E. Mattis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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